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turing the

first 11 months of 1968 an estimated 98,000 toas* of supplies moved into Laos from North Victasa, most of it by truck. After deducting estimated requirements of Communist forces in Loos (40,200 tons), about 57,300 tons were available for stockpiling in Loss and for stockpiling or use in South Vietnam. Of the total flow, about 42,000 tons moved into northern Loos -- an average of about 130 tons per day. This is well in excess of estimated requirements (55 tons per day) and suggests that sizeable stocks have been and are being continually built up in the north. Some economic goods (rice, selt, wire) have been involved in the traffic and some troops have been brought in by truck. Internal movement of supplies pivots on two major areas -- Sammena and Ban Ban. In the same period about 55,000 tons were moved into southern Lacs over truck and trell from North Vietnes - en average of about 165 tons per day. After deducting requirements (65 tons doily) two-thirds of the remaining 190 tons dealy are available for stockpiling in southern Laos and South Victors and one-third for forwarding to meet the external requirements from North Vietnam of Communist forces in South Vietnam. As in northern Lacs the flow in excess of requirements suggests the maintenance of more than adequate stocks.

2. Such reserves obviate the need for any sudden and concerted buildup by the enemy. Since late October 1968, however, there has been some improvement in Communist air defense capabilities in the

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^{*} All figures are in short tons before deductions for lesses.

Leorian Punhandle. Several 85-rm AAA guns -- the largest current observed in Laos -- as well as two possible fire control redar have

been noted.

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percent in southern Lace (Steel Tiger) and northern Lace (Barrel Roll), respectively, over the level flown in October 1968 (pre-bomb halt). Relative priority may be seen in the fact that only 10 percent of the sorties were flown in northern Lace. This step-up resulted from US attempts to precent the enemy's historical dry senson logistic offensive and was facilitated by resources diverted from bombing operations in EVE. Although there have been no B-52

strikes against northern Loos, there has been a 143 percent increase in such atrikes in southern Loos in Movember over the level attained in October and more than 15,000 tons of bomba were dropped. Wide-spread damage to Moutes 65/6 and 7 in northern Laos and the key catrance routes to the Panhandle — Moutes 12 (Mu Gia Pass) and 912 — resulted from the intensified bombing, but the logistics flow into and through Laos has been sustained through replit repair of existing reads and construction of new bypasses.

Value of Cources as Indicators

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5.

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provide

In varying degrees indications of the level and direction of truck traffic, condition of roads, and the composition of the logistics flow from North Victum into Loss. As noted above, however, the extent of supply stocks currently available in Leos would permit the enemy to launch a major offensive without any increase in the supply impact.

Gaps and Problems

6. Requirements. There is little information on Communist supply requirements in northern Loos. For example, we do not know the extent to which their forces in northern Laor depend on North Vietnam for food supplies. Our estimate of their other needs -- munitions, clothing and equipment, and POL -- is an extrapolation

based on estimated supply requir	cments of troops in the Panhandlo.
7. Order of Dattle.	provides only a provincial
breakdown of enemy tactical stro	ngth, not total strength. For
excepte, in October enemy tactic	al strongth is given as 55,750
while total enemy strongth is co	rried at 98,425. We need an OB
reflecting total enemy strength	by province in order to assess enemy
logistical requirements.	

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